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## 2d Plane Diverted in U.S. Brazil Troops Raid Jet and Foil Hijack

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 1 (Reuters).—Brazilian Air Force troops stormed a hijacked Brazilian aircraft amid clouds of tear gas at Galeão International Airport today and evacuated passengers into waiting ambulances.

The plane, a Caravelle of the Cruzeiro do Sul airline, had been ordered back to Rio de Janeiro by the air force after a hijacking on a flight to Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires. It was immobilized by machine-gunning the tires.

Fifteen minutes after the troops went in, forcing their way through an emergency door on the roof, all the 34 passengers, including the hijackers, and seven crew members appeared to have been evacuated.

They were taken to an air force base at the airport.

The hijackers—believed to be a woman and five men—had defied an ultimatum to surrender and, in their last radio conversation with the air force authorities had threatened to kill everyone on board if the troops moved in.

Clouds of smoke, or drifting tear gas, obscured the plane. But there was no indication that anyone was injured in the operation.

During negotiations over the plane's radio, it was believed that the hijackers had demanded that the tires, which had been shot out, be replaced. Mechanics replaced them.

But a platoon of steel-helmeted air force troops were already in battle position at the rear of the plane. They attacked after laying down a barrage of tear gas.

### DC-8 Diverted to Cuba

MIAMI, July 1 (AP).—A National Airlines jet bound from San Francisco to Miami with 38 persons aboard was diverted to Cuba today, an airline spokesman said.

Eleven minutes after takeoff from New Orleans, the pilot radioed: "On way to Havana. Request Havana weather," the spokesman said.

The DC-8 carried 32 passengers and a crew of seven. The flight originated in San Francisco, stops at Las Vegas and Houston before New Orleans.

The spokesman said that the jet was apparently hijacked over the Gulf of Mexico. It landed safely in Havana. The spokesman said both the pilot, Capt. Carl Greenwood, and Flight Engineer C.J. Vils had been hijacked to Cuba before.

## But SAM-3s Not Ruled Out Israelis Say SAM-2s Downed 2 Planes in Attacks on Canal

JERUSALEM, July 1 (UPI).—An Israeli military officer here today said the possibility that sophisticated SAM-3 missiles downed two Israeli jets in the Suez Canal zone last night.

Although the officer said that returning pilots described the missiles as having the characteristics of older SAM-2s, he twice repeated the word "probably" in assigning that designation to the weapons that downed the Israeli planes.

SAM-3 missiles have not been fired against Israeli aircraft since late last year, he said, and Israeli pilots have not been downed since SAM-2s. The plane said to have been destroyed was a Piper Cub flying along the east bank of the canal.

Israeli military sources offered no explanation for the sudden success of the SAM-2s. They did say, however, that the Egyptians had been attempting recently to prepare missile sites at night on the edge of the canal zone, about 20 miles from the waterway. It is not necessary to pour concrete to fire either SAM-2 or SAM-3 missiles. All that is needed is to bulldoze a site until it is flat and the sand or earth is well packed.

Other sources suggest that the Israeli planes were shot down in a missile ambush.

## Egyptians Say Fire Repels Israeli Jets

CAIRO, July 1 (AP).—Sixteen Israeli Phantoms and Skyhawks raided Egyptian positions today in the Suez Canal zone.

A military spokesman quoted by the Middle East News Agency said that the craft raided the southern sector canal positions of Suez, el-Shallufa, and el-Salt as well as el-Qantara in the midsector of the waterway. The air strike which started at 8:30 a.m. continued intermittently for three hours, the spokesman added. Each time the planes were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. The Egyptians suffered no damage or casualties, the spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said that an Arab saboteur hurled a hand grenade at an Israeli bus in occupied Gaza city today, wounding four Israeli civilians.

Troops are investigating the incident, the spokesman said.

### Guerrillas Report

AMMAN, July 1 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas of the Palestine Armed Struggle Command launched 348 attacks against Israeli targets in the occupied territories in June, guerrilla officials announced today.

A PASC statement said that the attacks caused many casualties in enemy ranks and destroyed equipment and military installations.

Twenty guerrillas were killed, four injured and three others were reported missing during the attacks, the statement said.

## Nixon Calls Veto Upset Inflationary Chides Congress On Hospital Funds

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 1 (Reuters).—The White House warned Congress today that it would have to take full responsibility for any inflationary effects of over-riding a presidential veto of legislation to provide funds for hospital construction.

In vetoing the bill, providing \$2.75 billion in federal funds, President Nixon called it a long step down the road of fiscal irresponsibility.

But the Senate yesterday, and the House of Representatives last week, overrode the President's objections, and passed the bill into law.

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said at the Western White House that Mr. Nixon regrets that Congress has refused to heed the warnings his veto contained about the inflationary effects of increasing federal spending on the over-heated American economy.

"Congress will have to assume the responsibility," he said. "The President is very clear in his concern over Congress continuing to act in ways that can have an adverse effect on the nation's economy."

Mr. Ziegler said that, as the President has pointed out in his veto statement, the administration was tackling the country's health problem and that expenditures in the health field had already risen 28 percent over past spending.

But he said Mr. Nixon felt the funds in the bill could be spent more effectively than Congress proposed.

The President earlier called parts of the bill "needless and misdirected," and "objectionable particularly to provisions increasing federal spending on direct grants to hospitals from \$22 million to \$503 million in the 1971 financial year, which began today."

### A Congressional study adds \$7 billion to the President's estimated \$1.3 billion budget deficit. Details on Page 7.

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### New Offices Set Up

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 1 (UPI).—The new White House reorganization went into effect today as President Nixon, by executive order, created the Domestic Council and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Domestic Council, made up of most cabinet officers and White House aides, will assist the President in establishing domestic priorities and policy. The OMB is designed to coordinate programs that cross agency lines and improve the efficiency of the government. The OMB incorporates the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Ziegler said the Domestic Council will include all cabinet members except the secretaries of defense and state.

The President, also by executive order, removed the job of general counsel of the office of special representative for trade negotiations from the supergrade executive salary schedule. The job was created for Murray Chotiner.

Mr. Chotiner, a longtime associate of the President, shares a political role in the White House with Henry Dent.

Mr. Chotiner's old job has been vacant since January. As a result of the President's action today, it will return to the Civil Service Commission and probably to its former GS-15 rating. When Mr. Chotiner took the job, it was at a \$37,055-a-year rate. The GS-15 rating now pays \$33,495.

## Dobrynin Confers With Sisco, 'Hopes' for Mideast Peace

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin did not deliver a Russian reply to the new American peace effort in the Middle East today but he expressed a hope that peace would return to the area.

Mr. Dobrynin conferred for more than an hour and a half with Joseph Sisco, the State Department's chief Middle East negotiator. The two were understood to have discussed an American plan, announced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers last Thursday, to obtain a three-month cease-fire in the Middle East.

Mr. Dobrynin refused to comment to newsmen about the substance of his talks with Mr. Sisco.

But asked if he expected that peace would return to the Middle East, Mr. Dobrynin replied: "I hope it will be peace in the area."

The Soviet ambassador was asked if the Soviets would reply to the U.S. plan before Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser leaves



HOME SECRETARY AND GUARDS—Reginald Maudling talks with Scots Guards.

## Tough Riot Law Passed Maudling on Ulster Situation: 'Mixture of Danger and Hope'

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, July 1 (UPI).—The British Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, took a determinedly optimistic view of Northern Ireland's sectarian troubles today and called the tense situation "a mixture of danger and hope."

Speaking at Belfast airport before returning to London after a two-day visit, Mr. Maudling said the change to a Conservative government in Britain meant no change in policies toward Ulster.

He said Conservatives supported the speedy completion of the Ulster government's "impressive" reform program. He also foresaw no change in tactics by the British troops maintaining order here.

"Given Good Will"

"I have no doubt at all," he said, "that given good will and determination, the problem can be solved."

However, to many observers, it appears that good will is the missing ingredient. This afternoon in east Belfast, as the funeral procession for a Protestant and Catholic shot in the weekend riot just missed colliding, men on both sides shook their fists at one another.

Tonight, 12,000 hard-line Protestants took to the streets in six separate and noisy parades of the fraternal Orange Order. The routes were altered to avoid mixed areas. But armed soldiers and unarmed policemen lined the streets to prevent trouble.

By late tonight the Belfast parades had gone off fairly peacefully. But 50 miles to the west, in the country town of Coalish, soldiers used tear gas to disperse a riotous mob of about 200 that stoned a Protestant parade there.

Today was an emotional occasion for Ulster, the anniversary of the Battle of the Somme on July 1, 1916, when the 36th (Ulster) Division made an almost suicidal and unavailing attack on the German lines.

Coming after the Dublin Easter Rising of that spring, the Ulster sacrifice was seen as an expression of a near fanatic determination to keep Ulster separate from Catholic Ireland, and united with Britain.

The maintenance of this tie is the principal objective of the Protestant-dominated Ulster government, and despite Mr. Maudling's supposedly low-keyed remarks, there was an air of increased self-confidence about the government tonight.

## U.K. to Guard Trade Interest Of Others During '6 Talks

BRUSSELS, July 1 (Reuters).—Britain today assured Commonwealth and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) ambassadors here that it would keep their governments closely informed about the progress of the United Kingdom's negotiations to join the Common Market.

Anthony Barber, Britain's chief negotiator, at separate group meetings with the Commonwealth and EFTA representatives informed them about the outcome of yesterday's Luxembourg meeting at which negotiations on the British, Irish, Danish and Norwegian application to join the six-nation European Economic Community were started.

Mr. Barber told the two groups of ambassadors that they would be briefed at all important stages of the entry negotiations here and that their governments' representatives in London would also be closely informed.

He told reporters later that both his meetings today were highly satisfactory. Their main purpose was to inform the Commonwealth and EFTA representatives that "we propose to keep in the closest touch with them throughout the whole of the negotiations."

"They were well satisfied with the arrangements for both ministerial and official level contacts," Mr. Barber added.

Policy Statement.

Mr. Barber also pointed out at today's meeting various passages in the policy statement he made at yesterday's Luxembourg conference which are of special interest to Commonwealth and EFTA nations.

He told the ambassadors here that there had been a general atmosphere of goodwill at the Luxembourg meeting of the six Common Market countries and the four membership applicants.

Mr. Barber is understood to be pleased that the policy statements made at the Luxembourg meeting, though tough, were of a business-like character and that the negotiators would be realistically facing up to the problems.

Great Britain has assured Commonwealth nations most concerned that it would do its utmost to protect their trading interest in her entry negotiations.

Mr. Barber, in his policy speech yesterday, specifically referred to the need for Britain and the European community to try and reach agreement to safeguard the vital interests of New Zealand's farmers and sugar growers of Caribbean Commonwealth countries.

Most of New Zealand's butter and lamb exports come to Britain while Britain has an agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

One well-placed source said the cabinet felt it had Mr. Maudling's trust to "paddle our own canoe, provided it's headed in the right direction."

This source also said that Mr. Maudling notwithstanding, the army intended to take a much tougher line with rioters. Protesters have charged that reluctant army tactics have encouraged attacks by Catholic extremists.

At 8:15 this morning, the Ulster Parliament completed a record 18-hour sitting and passed the criminal justice bill, which provides mandatory jail sentences ranging from one to five years for various riot offenses.

The parliament also passed a

## Special Vatican Envoy Lodge Arrives in Rome to Begin Duties

ROME, July 1 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge arrived here early today to take up his duties as President Nixon's special envoy to the Vatican.

His arrival marked the restoration after 20 years of an official U.S. link with the headquarters of the more than 600-million-member Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Lodge said he planned to stay here for about one month.

Vatican sources said the pope was interested in receiving from Mr. Lodge a report on the Indochina situation in view of the planned papal trip to the Philippines and Australia in November when the pontiff is expected to make a renewed appeal for peace in Southeast Asia.

The White House announced Mr. Lodge's appointment June 5. A spokesman then said Mr. Nixon felt it was "important to have the benefit of the Vatican's information and views on a continuing basis."

Mr. Lodge, a former ambassador to South Vietnam and to the Paris peace talks, will visit the Vatican two or three times a year, the spokesman said.

## Laird Predicts New Draft Cuts; 2d Lottery Held

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird predicted last night that the U.S. operations against Communist bases in Cambodia will make possible substantial reductions in draft calls.

"We will be able to reduce draft calls substantially," Mr. Laird said during a television program on the just completed U.S. drive through Cambodian sanctuary areas.

He said the draft call reductions can be attributed to what he called the success of the Vietnamization program. He added that this success has been "further insured" by the Cambodian operations over the past months.

Today the Defense Department announced that the August draft call would be 10,000, the lowest monthly figure since last December, when 9,000 men were summoned.

A Pentagon spokesman said it was possible there could be a few months at the end of this year in which there would be no draft, as the military further reduces its total strength.

"It's an administrative possibility," said Jerry Friedheim, in explaining that the Pentagon now expects to draft between 150,000 and 170,000 men this year.

Mr. Friedheim said that with the August call, 125,000 men will have

## Hanoi Rejects Nixon Report With Scorn

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong today replied to President Nixon's call for negotiation of a just peace by accusing him of extending the war and speaking of false victories.

The scornful reaction by Hanoi and the Viet Cong to Mr. Nixon's report on Indochina yesterday came as delegates prepared to go into their 13th session of peace talks here tomorrow.

A statement from the Viet Cong delegation said President Nixon had been forced to withdraw American troops from Cambodia by the pressure of public opinion.

"It is evident that Mr. Nixon speaks of a wish for peace to camouflage his plan to prolong and extend the war," the statement said.

Hanoi also claimed that the Americans were using mercenaries who had fought in Biafra and the Congo as part of their military effort in Cambodia.

### Military Claims

The spokesman dismissed President Nixon's claims of military success. He said that 40,000 Phnom Penh government troops, 10,000 American and 10,000 Saigon soldiers had been put out of action in Cambodia, and 800 American planes had been shot down in the past two months.

His statement listed five reasons why he said, contradicted both Mr. Nixon's report yesterday and the announcement that American troops had been pulled out of Cambodia by the end of June:

- "The American Air Force continues to make bombing raids deep inside Cambodia."
- "The Saigon puppet ground troops and their air units commanded by Americans continue to violate the territory of Cambodia, massacring the Cambodian people."
- "American arms continue to be transported towards Phnom Penh."
- "Mr. Nixon has ordered satellite countries of the United States to introduce their troops into Cambodia under the false banner of encouraging and supporting the efforts of third countries to help Cambodia in men and equipment."
- "The United States has brought to Cambodia the mercenaries of Biafra and the Congo."

## Cornfeld Loses Last Position In Fund Empire He Founded

TORONTO, July 1 (AP).—Bernard Cornfeld, the grand master of the mutual fund game in Europe, has been voted off the board of directors—his last official position at Investors Overseas Services, the \$2 billion corporation he founded 15 years ago. It was announced today.

IOS management nominated Mr. Cornfeld for re-election to the 27-member board at the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, but he got only 763,130 votes. Management nominees elected got about 2.4 million votes each.

Mr. Cornfeld, 43, started in Europe with the Fund of Funds and promoted it into a business empire that brought him wealth, private jets, ministerial girl aides and two castles in Switzerland.

A rapid series of financial reverses forced him to resign as chairman and chief executive officer of IOS in May. He kept his seat on the board of directors, however, and still owns about 6 million of the 44 million outstanding shares of preferred IOS stock.

Sir Eric Wyndham White, who replaced Mr. Cornfeld as chief executive officer, was re-elected to the board along with a number of other IOS officials, including

Austria	..... 1.5	Libya	..... 9.5	Portugal	..... 1.0
Belgium	..... 1.5	Luxembourg	..... 1.0	Spain	..... 1.0
Denmark	..... 1.5	Malta	..... 0.5	Sweden	..... 1.0
France	..... 1.5	Netherlands	..... 1.0	Switzerland	..... 1.0
Germany	..... 1.5	Norway	..... 1.0	Turkey	..... 2.0
Greece	..... 1.5	Poland	..... 1.0	U.S. Military	..... 30.0
Ireland	..... 1.5	Romania	..... 1.0	Yugoslavia	..... 3.0
Italy	..... 1.5	Soviet Union	..... 1.0		
Japan	..... 1.5	U.S. Civilian	..... 1.0		
Lebanon	..... 1.5				



To Resolve Guerrilla Issue

4-Power Arab Mediation Unit Holds 1st Meeting in Jordan

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

AMMAN, July 1 (UPI)—A four-power Arab committee held its first formal session here today to mediate Jordan's chronic government-guerrilla problem.

Nasser Is Said To Seek More Soviet Arms

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt today discussed his shopping list for planes and missiles with the Kremlin leadership, diplomatic sources said.

The Russians also published Egyptian praise for the Kremlin's "no strings" aid in the past.

Mr. Nasser held his second round of talks with the three-man leadership group—Communist party Secretary General Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

The Egyptian president, who arrived Monday with a delegation of senior military and diplomatic aides, is the only foreign dignitary among the statesmen who have visited Moscow recently to get attention from the full troika.

Secretary-General U. Thant of the United Nations, Premier Olof Palme of Sweden and Mirja Rikic of Yugoslavia, among others, saw only Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Podgorny, Mr. Brezhnev has been, and technically still is, on vacation.

Diplomatic sources in Moscow and the Middle East have said President Nasser's chief objective is to persuade the Kremlin to provide Egypt with more of the SAM-3 air defense missiles, MIG-21 jets, pilots and other military advisers he got during a secret trip to Moscow last January.

A second objective, they said, was to get Soviet support for his opposition to a new Middle East peace formula, as yet unpublished in detail. Moscow sources interpreted comments Mr. Podgorny made last night as indicating Mr. Nasser had been successful in that aspect of his mission.

Officially Secret

The subjects discussed at the Kremlin conferences are officially kept secret—at least for the time being—but the sources said they assumed talk had shifted primarily to military topics in the conference.

Mr. Podgorny, speaking at a dinner in the Egyptian honor, said "the imperialists want to impose on the Arab states, on the conditions of an ultimatum, such a settlement as would consolidate the advantages of the aggressor."

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Self-Reliance Is Stressed By Rogers

SEATO Meeting Will Open Today

By Tad Szulc

MANILA, Thursday, July 2 (NYT)—Representatives of seven nations of the South East Asia Treaty Organization gathered here today for their annual ministerial conference, held against the backdrop of the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia and the uncertain future of Indochina.

The United States came to the meeting to emphasize, particularly in the context of Indochina, the concepts of the Nixon Doctrine that Asians should solve Asian problems.

On his arrival in Manila late yesterday Secretary of State William P. Rogers immediately stressed this theme by declaring that, in Indochina, "where war has increased and intensified the problems, self-reliance has become the keynote."

Mr. Rogers said that the Vietnamization program—under which South Vietnamese troops are gradually taking over combat responsibilities from U.S. forces—represents our confidence in the viability of that self-reliance.

While the two-day SEATO conference is not expected to produce any major decisions in terms of the defense of Indochina in general and of Cambodia in particular, the meeting is regarded as a forum for the United States to outline its policies in Southeast Asia.

At the same time diplomats from the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Pakistan will have an opportunity in public speeches, closed ministerial sessions and private meetings with Mr. Rogers to set forth their views of the Indochina situation that is clearly disturbing the SEATO governments.

South Vietnam, which is not a member of the organization, has sent its foreign minister, Tran Van Van, to address the conference in his capacity as observer. France, which is a member, has maintained its standing policy of boycotting SEATO meetings and has sent no one.

The South Vietnamese foreign minister said today that his country's military forces in Cambodia would stay long enough to insure the security of Vietnam, after which they would withdraw.

"We are not there for the sake of Cambodia but to protect the Republic of Vietnam," he said upon arrival here.

U.K. May Alter Policy

In the first change in her foreign policy since the Conservative party won power last month, Britain is expected to announce plans to slow down the reduction of her forces and commitments in the Far East. The Labor government was committed to eliminate drastically the British presence in Asia in 1971.

Despite President Nixon's statement yesterday that the United States would "encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material help," Mr. Rogers was not planning to publicly seek support for Cambodia at the SEATO conference.

Since Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos were excluded from SEATO when it was formed, essentially as an anti-Communist alliance, 16 years ago—after the end of the French Indochina War in 1954—assistance to Cambodia is not strictly speaking a proper official topic for the conference.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rogers was certain to discuss the matter of support for Cambodia privately with Mr. Tran Van Van and Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman, in advance of more formal consultations in Saigon next week during the scheduled conference there of the countries contributing troops to the Vietnam war.

John McGewen, Australia's deputy prime minister and trade and industry minister, and John Marshall, New Zealand's deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade, are expected to visit London next week for separate talks with British ministers on Common Market questions.

Meanwhile, in Luxembourg, the Common Market agriculture ministers agreed under French pressure today on the principle of setting up a European fisheries common market by Nov. 1 this year.

The agreement, reached after five hours of negotiations, is not legally binding, though informed sources said there was a good chance the deadline would be met.

His provisions would, however, be negotiable with the four candidates for entry into the Common Market, they added.

Norway, which alone produces more fish than the six together, stressed at today's formal opening of negotiations with EEC that it attached great importance to this subject in the talks.

Britain and Denmark, also great fishing nations, both made the same point.

The six originally agreed to set up a common market for fisheries by April 30 this year, but failed to do so because of conflicting views between France and her partners.

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CANDID CAMERA—A photographer in Wilmington, Del., found this predicament happens outside comics.

News Analysis

Nixon Keeps Cambodia Vow But Credibility Still Doubted

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT)—The main point of President Nixon's final report on the Cambodian operation yesterday was that he had proved himself a man of his word who ought not to be trusted by his people at home and taken seriously by his adversaries abroad.

Yet simultaneously, by a vote of 58 to 37, the Senate of the United States declared in effect that it no longer fully trusted any President in the conduct of this Indochina war.

Thus, even before anyone knows the real reaction of Hanoi, Moscow, Peking and the other nations that Mr. Nixon jumped together as "the enemy," the Cambodian venture stands as a vivid symbol of the many-sided problem of presidential "credibility."

Heading into Cambodia two months ago—the President now clearly acknowledges—he sought not only tactical military advantage but also a demonstration "to the enemy, whether in Southeast Asia or elsewhere, that the word of the United States—whether given in a promise or a warning—was still good."

Coming out of Cambodia this week, the President asks to be believed as a man who has kept all his various promises of gradual disengagement and who would be fair and flexible toward Hanoi at the bargaining table.

As the attitude of the Senate shows, however, there is a built-in conflict in this continuing effort to try to impress an adversary, appease a war-weary nation and fight a limited war for limited objectives all at the same time.

Lyndon B. Johnson lost the battle to reconcile the conflict and Mr. Nixon has obviously not yet won it. He says now that he knew while addressing the nation on April 30 that "we might be at a crossroads in Cambodia." Yet neither his speech nor the explanations of his aides that night offered any serious reservations to his vision of an early peace.

Mr. Nixon said on April 30 that American troops were storming the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam, an oversimplified promise that was quickly abandoned. Both at the start of the venture and at its finish yesterday, Mr. Nixon suggested in one passage that the danger of attack from enemy bases in Cambodia was immediate and in another passage that it was several months or a year away.

Lord Hailsham Becomes Lord Hailsham

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Quintin McGarel Hogg was sworn in yesterday as Lord Chancellor of Britain—the first man in British history to give up one lordship and get another.

He signed the roll at the House of Lords as Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, a life baronet granted by Queen Elizabeth II when the new Conservative government selected him as Lord Chancellor.

The 62-year-old Lord Chancellor gave up the hereditary title of Viscount Lord Hailsham in 1963 to battle Harold Macmillan for the Conservative party leadership.

As Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham heads the British judiciary.

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Saigon Units Sweep Near Phnom Penh

More U.S.-Trained Mercenaries Arrive

PHNOM PENH, July 1 (AP)—A South Vietnamese task force of more than 5,000 troops supported by armor swept areas north of Phnom Penh today, killing 600 more U.S.-trained mercenaries arrived to bolster "the capital defenses."

There were no reports of battlefield contact involving the combined task force of infantry, marines and armored units. Major fighting also slackened elsewhere in Cambodia.

A military spokesman said the only significant actions reported overnight were probes against government positions at Siem Reap and a mortar attack on Neak Leung, the Mekong River ferry crossing 35 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. The latter attack killed three civilians and wounded six.

Special Forces Units

The task force and the arrival of more mercenaries—ethnic Cambodian Special Forces troops from Vietnam—indicated that the major emphasis of allied strategy was to blunt or destroy a Communist threat to Phnom Penh.

The task force, Saigon informants said, was composed of nearly a full brigade of some 2,500 marines, and a like number of infantrymen supported by armored units.

Officials here said the operation, launched earlier this week under control of South Vietnam's IV Corps command in the Mekong Delta, had led to the collapse of Communist pressure in areas just beyond the capital.

Trucks Carry Mercenaries

A convoy of 40 trucks carried the mercenaries, who were recruited from among ethnic Cambodians in South Vietnam and trained by U.S. Green Berets, to Phnom Penh. With their arrival, Cambodia now has a strategic reserve of six battalions—nearly 5,000 men—made up of the mercenaries.

They are considered the country's elite force, and are charged primarily with defending the capital.

Helicopters Lost

SAIGON, July 1 (AP)—Two U.S. helicopters were reported shot down late yesterday in South Vietnam near the Cambodian border. Eight Americans were killed and five wounded in the two crashes, the command said.

This raised to 3,883 the unofficial total of helicopters lost to all causes in the war, of which 1,702 have been shot down.

The allied command reported a total of 86 Communists killed in scattered fighting in South Vietnam, most of them by aircraft attacks.

Congress Has Learned

Experience has taught members of Congress and others here to read policy declarations in such a legalistic manner. And it is because so much suspicion now surrounds the White House that the Senate persisted, through 34 days of debate, in the remarkable exercise of trying to leash the commander-in-chief in the middle of a war.

The Senate's war, too, are ambiguous and confusing. As repeatedly altered to gather in votes, the amendment of a foreign military sales bill sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, would deny funds for "retaining" American forces in Cambodia when none are now there, for the activities of American advisers in Cambodia and for air combat in "direct" support of Cambodian forces.

Moreover, it denies any intention to "impugn" the President's power to act to protect the lives of American troops. The sponsors of the amendment interpret this as a mere rhetorical recognition of constitutional authority that does not forbid the intended denial of funds. But some administration supporters contend that the provision leaves the President free to repeat the whole Cambodian venture if, as before, it is defined as a protection of American troops.

Troop Pay Is Issue

The only direct conflict between the Senate's strictures and Mr. Nixon's new guidelines is on the issue of paying the troops of other countries, like Thailand, to serve alongside Cambodians. The Senate would forbid it, but the President argued strongly that such support went to the heart of his policy to replace Americans in their defense.

Even though the Senate's declaration is unlikely to become law in its present form, it stands as a mild censure of the President for his failure to consult Congress before moving into Cambodia.

Above all, however, it stands as a symbol of the credibility problem: Will Hanoi now regard Mr. Nixon as a tougher opponent than before or will it only take heart from the domestic outcry over Cambodia? Has the President now persuaded Hanoi that the allies will hold out "months or years," as he put it, for a settlement or has he left the enemy convinced that Cambodia was a last American gasp in the war zone?

The issue for both sides remains the same: Whose side is time on?

The issue for both sides remains the same: Whose side is time on?

State Dept. Eases Conditions On Saigon Coalition With Reds

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT)—The State Department is indicating more flexibility in the U.S. approach to the formation of a coalition government in Saigon.

Carl Barth, the department spokesman, said yesterday that Washington could agree to the formation of a coalition regime that would include the Vietnamese Communists by some means other than national elections in South Vietnam, the approach the United States had previously emphasized.

"We think elections would be the best means, but at the same time I can't rule out other means," he said.

Mr. Barth did not specify what the "other means" might be, but the implication of his remarks was that Washington would consent to a coalition regime that was created through bargaining at the negotiating table and was supposedly structured on the relative political strengths of both sides in South Vietnam.

Exclusion of Saigon

Elaborating on Mr. Barth's statement, State Department officials said that the United States would also be willing to hold "preliminary discussions" with Hanoi on the formation of a coalition government for the South without the participation of the South Vietnamese in the talks.

Officials explained that when the negotiations reached the stage where "decisions" were being made, the South Vietnamese would certainly be included.

Mr. Barth reiterated that "it remains U.S. policy that we do not participate in any discussion that would involve the future of South Vietnam without the participation of the South Vietnamese."

Nevertheless, officials were saying, in effect, that in its attempt to achieve a political settlement of the war, the United States was now softening this policy position into a willingness to exclude the Saigon government from preliminary negotiations about the future of the country.

Mr. Barth's statement and the elaboration on it were considered an effort to inject a new nuance into the shadow play of Vietnam diplomacy, to publicly offer Hanoi a more flexible negotiating formula that might lift the Paris talks out of their current stalemate.

Rogers Remark Cited

This impression was reinforced by the fact that Mr. Barth made his statement in response to a question about a remark Monday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers at a press conference in San Francisco. Mr. Rogers had said that "at some point we believe it is possible that the Communists will decide it is in their best interest to negotiate an agreement, which gives them representation proportionate to their numbers."

President Nixon, in his report on the Cambodian operation yesterday, said that the United States recognized that "a fair political solution [in South Vietnam] should reflect the existing relationship of political forces."

The Saigon government has repeatedly demanded that any form of coalition with the Communists be created through national elections. Saigon has also claimed a right participation in all negotiations concerning the political future of the country.

Mr. Barth declined yesterday to say whether differences now exist between Saigon and Washington over this question.

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Ra-2 Delivers Oil Samples To UN Vessel

CLEARWATER, Fla., July 1 (UPI)—The UN oceanographic ship Calmar had delayed a meeting today with the Hervey's Ra-2 to take on oil pollution samples collected by the crew of the papyrus boat on its Atlantic voyage.

Scientists from the Calmar also planned to study marine life collected on the bottom of the reef boat during its trip along the African and Canary currents.

A radio message received here said that the crew had made its third sighting of an unidentified flying object. Crewman Norman Baker said he was on steering watch Monday night when he observed the flat, circular, illuminated object. He called Mr. Hervey and Dr. Santiago Genoves, Mexican anthropologist, who observed the phenomenon with him for ten minutes.

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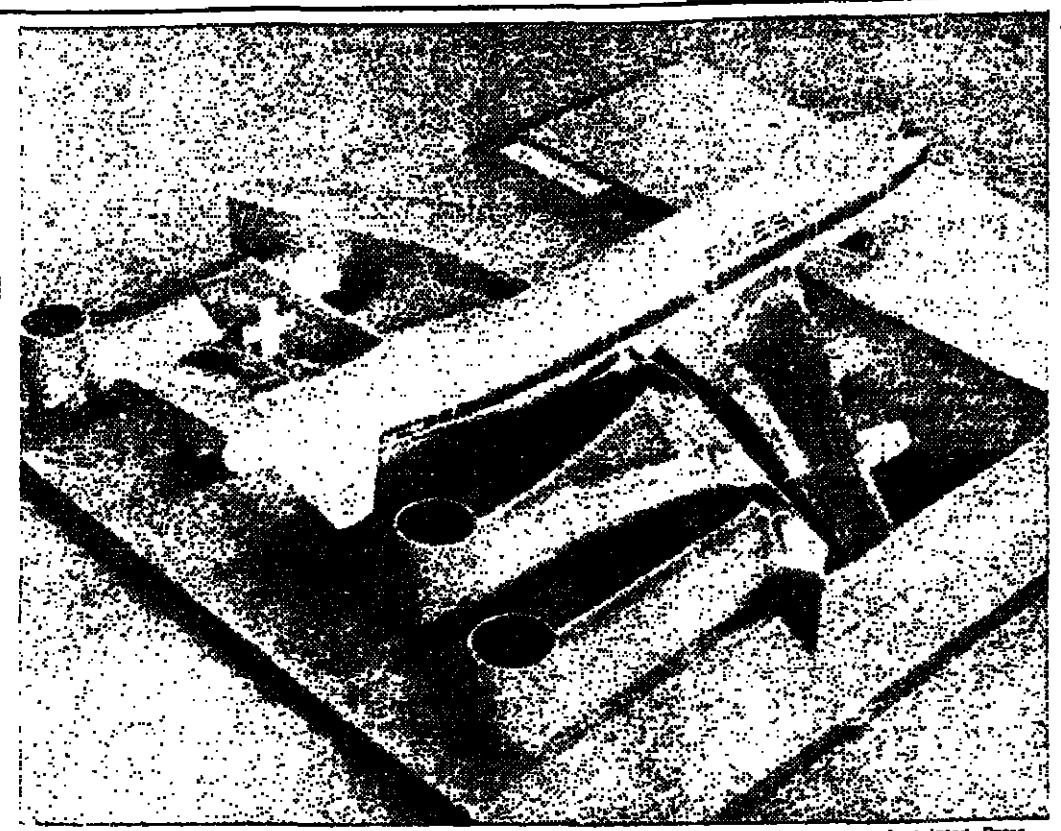
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**SOUND PROOFING**—Swissair plans to reduce noise levels on engine test runs of its Boeing-747. The project (a model of which is shown here) will cost \$460,000.

## U.S. Draft Priorities

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Here by calendar order are the draft priorities drawn today:

JANUARY			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	133	12	182
2	134	13	183
3	135	14	184
4	136	15	185
5	137	16	186
6	138	17	187
7	139	18	188
8	140	19	189
9	141	20	190
10	142	21	191
11	143	22	192
12	144	23	193
13	145	24	194
14	146	25	195
15	147	26	196
16	148	27	197
17	149	28	198
18	150	29	199
19	151	30	200
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28	160		
29	161		
30	162		
31	163		

FEBRUARY			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	201	21	250
2	202	22	251
3	203	23	252
4	204	24	253
5	205	25	254
6	206	26	255
7	207	27	256
8	208	28	257
9	209	29	258
10	210	30	259
11	211		
12	212		
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28	228		
29	229		
30	230		
31	231		

MARCH			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	232	21	281
2	233	22	282
3	234	23	283
4	235	24	284
5	236	25	285
6	237	26	286
7	238	27	287
8	239	28	288
9	240	29	289
10	241	30	290
11	242		
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APRIL			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	263	21	312
2	264	22	313
3	265	23	314
4	266	24	315
5	267	25	316
6	268	26	317
7	269	27	318
8	270	28	319
9	271	29	320
10	272	30	321
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MAY			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	294	21	344
2	295	22	345
3	296	23	346
4	297	24	347
5	298	25	348
6	299	26	349
7	300	27	350
8	301	28	351
9	302	29	352
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JUNE			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	325	21	375
2	326	22	376
3	327	23	377
4	328	24	378
5	329	25	379
6	330	26	380
7	331	27	381
8	332	28	382
9	333	29	383
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JULY			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	356	21	406
2	357	22	407
3	358	23	408
4	359	24	409
5	360	25	410
6	361	26	411
7	362	27	412
8	363	28	413
9	364	29	414
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31	386		

AUGUST			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	387	21	437
2	388	22	438
3	389	23	439
4	390	24	440
5	391	25	441
6	392	26	442
7	393	27	443
8	394	28	444
9	395	29	445
10	396	30	446
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28	414		
29	415		
30	416		
31	417		

SEPTEMBER			
Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
1	418	21	468
2	419	22	469
3	420	23	470
4	421	24	471
5	422	25	472
6	423	26	473
7	424	27	474
8	425	28	475
9	426	29	476
10	427	30	477
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SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. July 1 (Reuters).—Mrs. Richard Nixon returned to the Western White House here from Peru yesterday, saying the earthquake damage she had seen on a mercy visit there was the worst she had ever viewed or read about.

Mrs. Nixon flew to Lima on Sun-

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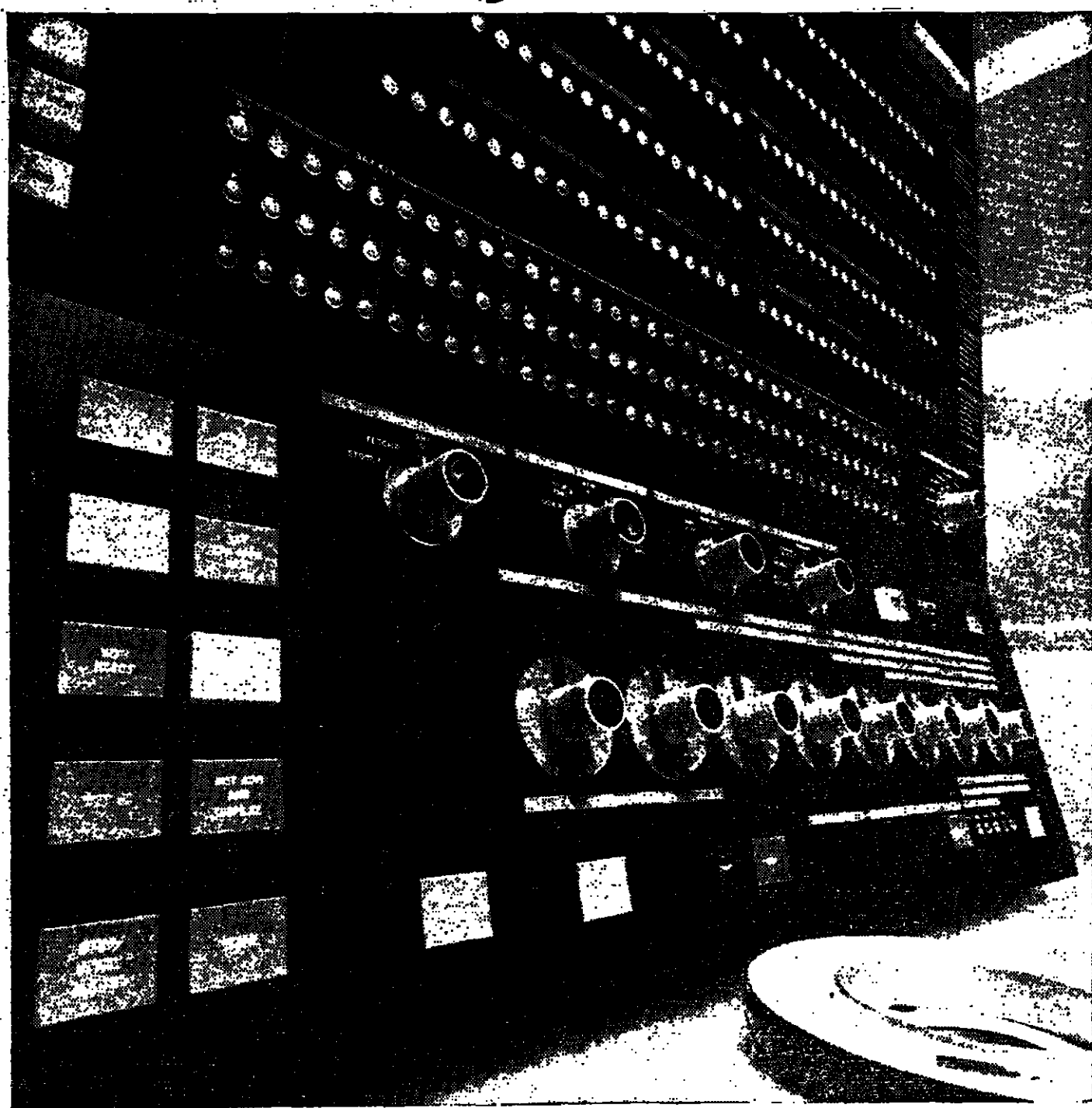
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## Fruits of Cambodia

The most important result of the American "incursion" into Cambodia, which ended Tuesday, is not the dubious military achievement claimed by the President in his lengthy report from San Clemente but the political reaction on Capitol Hill as reflected in Senate passage of the Cooper-Church amendment.

By adopting this amendment restricting future U.S. operations in Cambodia, the Senate moved at last to reassert the constitutional role of Congress in committing American forces to overseas military action. The Senate vote gives dramatic voice to widespread congressional and public doubts about the wisdom of the Cambodian escalation, which the President once again has defended with unpersuasive rhetoric.

Mr. Nixon asserts that the two-month operation in the border sanctuaries, which cost 339 American lives, has inflicted heavy losses in manpower and material on the enemy, has eliminated "an immediate threat" to allied forces; has diminished the enemy's capacity for offensive operations in southern South Vietnam, and will save American lives and assure the scheduled withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. These claims may largely be justified, although the accuracy of most of them remains to be demonstrated.

Of greater significance are the dismal facts that the Communists now control far more of Cambodia than they did when the allied thrusts began; that the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh is in a more precarious position than ever; that the Communists have secured new supply routes

through which to infiltrate men and the additional supplies that have been promised by their friends in Moscow and Peking; that the American move has driven Indochinese Communists closer together and closer to Peking.

American forces, in short, are leaving Cambodia in far worse shape than it was when they entered. Mr. Nixon indicated that he will try to meet this new situation by giving "encouragement and support" to intervention by Thai and South Vietnamese troops—traditional foes of the Cambodians—on behalf of the threatened Lon Nol regime. The Senate has prudently sought to foreclose this perilously unpromising gambit by retaining in the Cooper-Church amendment a ban on financial support for foreign troops in Cambodia. Even if the House fails to uphold the Senate action, as seems probable, the administration is on notice that it faces powerful opposition to any such move.

The President came closer to the mood of Congress and of the country in those passages of his report in which he disavowed any faith in a military solution to the Indochinese conflict and promised renewed efforts to seek a negotiated settlement for the entire region. If he follows up these promising words with deeds—such as the prompt designation of a new top-level negotiator in Paris—he will find the new mood in Congress, which he has so stubbornly resisted, is really an asset that can help him and the nation out of an increasingly difficult predicament.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Economy at Midyear

At midyear the United States economy is sliding into a recession. Unemployment, which reached 5 percent of the labor force in May, almost certainly climbed higher in June. With hundreds of thousands of young people entering the job market at a time when employers are laying off workers, unemployment will go higher this summer and threatens to hit 6 percent by the end of the year.

The most disturbing aspect of the immediate economic outlook is the sag in spending on industrial and commercial construction and on inventories. A fall in business investment would turn this mild slump into something more serious.

McGraw-Hill has just reported that construction contract awards plummeted 23 percent in May from the figure a year ago. Businesses are trimming their plans for spending on new plant and equipment, in order to conserve cash. Their profits before taxes have dropped more than \$10 billion in the past year. With orders low, manufacturers are operating below 80 percent of capacity. The end of the big postwar boom in capital spending may be here. If it is, the economy could be facing a period of sluggish growth lasting years rather than months.

With all the downward pressure on the economy, the first signs of a slowing of inflation seem to be appearing. Some sensitive commodity price indexes are down; the overall wholesale price index is rising

at a slightly slower rate. But consumer prices have thus far scarcely been affected. Service costs still are skyrocketing. And wage pressures have not yet abated.

With the fall in output and employment worse than it had anticipated and inflation stronger, the Nixon administration has been forced to make the agonizing decision whether to fight recession or inflation. It has concluded that it has already done enough to stop inflation, and will let the momentum of the downward trend finish the job. "It's a little like trying to bring a boat into a dock," said Mr. Nixon. "You turn down the power well before you get to the dock and let the boat coast in."

In fact, the administration and the Federal Reserve have apparently decided that they had better reverse the engine to keep the boat from crashing into the dock. The President hailed the elimination of the surtax as a boon to consumer spending. And the Fed is feeding money to the economy at a faster rate.

One can only hope that this tricky maneuver works to end the slump while stopping the inflation. But events of the last year and a half are a reminder that the art of economic steering is crude—especially when the pilot insists that the only instrument he needs is an engine. Indeed, given the complexity of the national economy, a moratorium should be declared on oversimplifying analogies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Assessing Cambodia

The real significance of the [Cambodian] operation will probably not become apparent for several months, when it can be seen to what extent the Communists are able to restore their supply lines. Certainly it has now become a matter of high importance to Washington and Saigon that the government of Gen. Lon Nol should not be overthrown by the Communists. To that extent, the Cambodian operation has resulted in a widening of American and South Vietnamese preoccupations. Mr. Nixon's reiterated appeal to the Communists to negotiate seems less likely than ever to gain a response.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is well to be clear in criticizing Mr. Nixon and his predecessor for their series of costly misjudgments about the war in Southeast Asia that there have been faults of strategy and tactics, of generalship and administration, of military assessment they have set up targets that cannot be hit and decided on courses of action that cannot be followed.

These mistakes have left South Vietnam as much a prey to Communism as ever it was and they have divided the American people as well. But they were mistakes of

judgment, not of aim. And, if to say so, does not rub salt into the wounds, they were well intentioned.

It is still the Communists who must be condemned without reserve for their ruthless pursuit of supremacy in Indochina, no matter what the cost in human suffering.

—From the Guardian (London).

June 30 is here and President Nixon has won his gamble. But, in retrospect, it was indeed a stupid gamble. Mr. Nixon can indeed say that the sanctuaries have been cleaned up. But for how long?

And the headquarters whose destruction was the principal objective of Operation Promethus was never discovered. The amount of captured equipment is indeed impressive. But the enemy escaped and equipment can be replaced.

The Americans have gained precious time which will enable them to go on Vietnamizing the war and to withdraw more troops from South Vietnam. If this were the real, the only gamble, it was won. But at what price?

Small Cambodia, an oasis of peace and joy, is torn by a civil and foreign war. It is occupied by one of its historic foes, South Vietnam, and the Vietnam war has become again the Indochina war.

—From Combat (Paris).

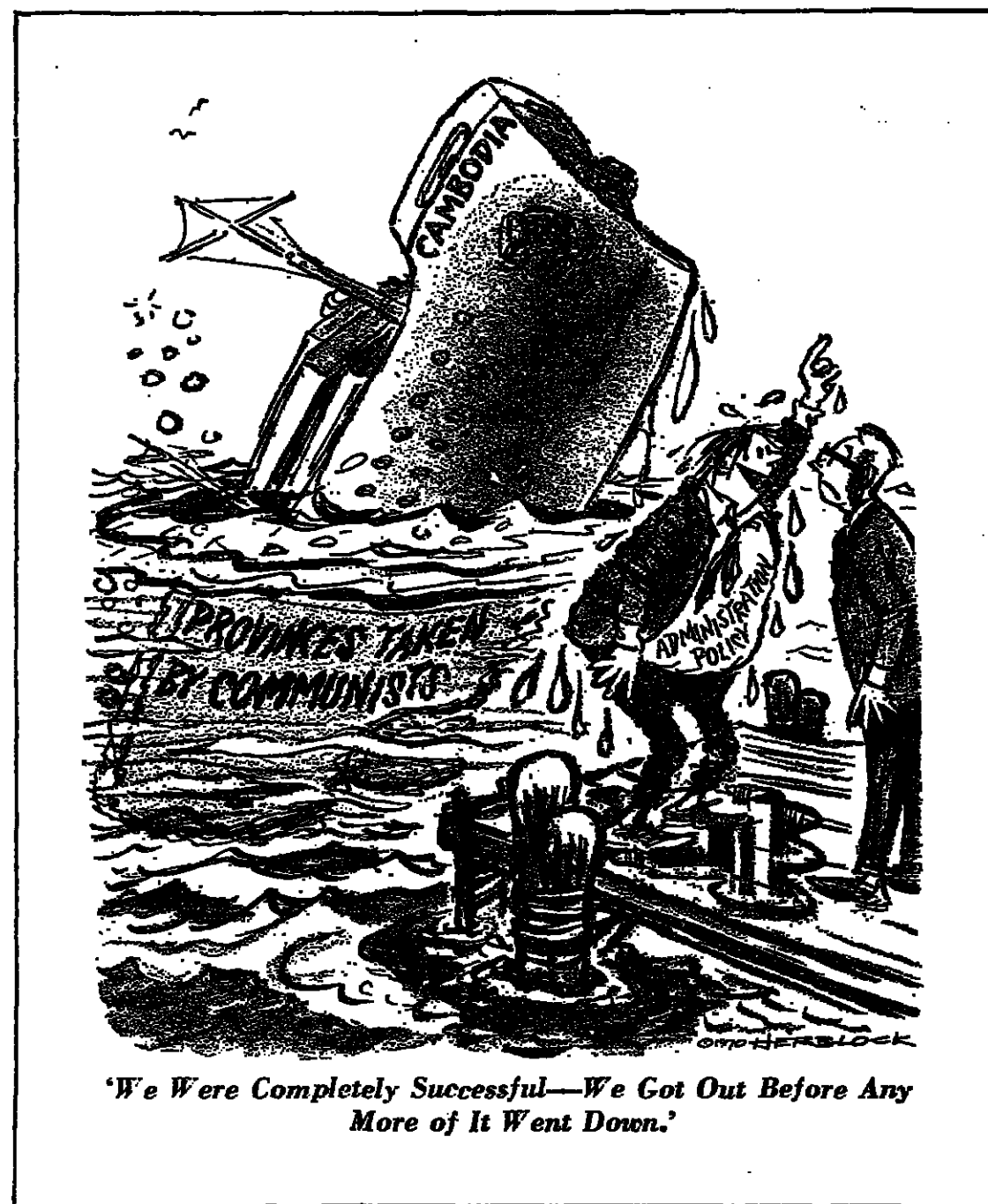
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1895  
PARIS—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which Paris has seen for many years took place yesterday in the Rue Rochetbouart. The fire began in the factory formerly known as the Maison Godillot but of late years as the Compagnie Française d'Entreprises Militaires et Civiles. It is not yet certain how it was caused. The damage to the factory is estimated at 2,700,000 fr.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1920  
WASHINGTON—The Republican party gained considerable prestige among women voters of the country today when, following a conference with Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, Governor P.W. Clement of Vermont, announced that he will call a special session of the State Legislature immediately to obtain the State's approval to the Federal Constitutional Amendment granting women suffrage.



## Mournful Numbers

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—It is an odd fact, but it is still a fact, that President Nixon regards his own party's doings in Virginia as just about the worst political news he has heard all year.

As everyone now knows, the Virginia Republicans insisted upon naming a Senate candidate, Ray Carland, to run against Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., now an independent, and the Democratic candidate, as yet not chosen. What is not known is the massiveness of the effort the White House put into preventing the Republicans from offering competition for Byrd.

At one point the President himself called Gov. Linwood Holton, to get him into line. Great amounts of time and work were put into the Virginia situation by GOP National Chairman Rogers Morton and the chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, John Tower of Texas. The party's moneybags were unanimously mobilized on the side of the White House.

Until only a few days ago, it appeared that all this effort would produce the desired result; but in the end, the Virginia Republicans rebelled under Gov. Holton's leadership. If the very careful tests made for the White House mean anything at all, Sen. Byrd will be re-elected, and the Republican nominee will run third. But that may not get the President what he really wanted, all the same.

### Wanted Byrd's Vote

What the President really wanted, in truth, was Sen. Byrd's vote in the Republican column, when it comes time to organize the Senate at the beginning of next session. The aim was to place Byrd under an obligation in Virginia, and thus to make him cross the floor with finality—even if that meant causing his late father's closest Senate friends to lose their present committee chairmanships.

What Byrd will now do, if re-elected, is a very open question, however. This is bad news for President Nixon because he and his advisers had begun to think they were within comfortable shooting distance of winning control of the Senate—until their Virginia scheme went sour.

The mathematics tell the story. Briefly, there are ten Senate seats now held by Democrats that the Republicans think they have at least an even chance to pick up. These are in Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wyoming.

In five states—Florida, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas—the Republican chance is rated by the party strategists as much better than even. But there are also two states—Illinois and New York—where the Republicans can easily lose Senate seats.

Sen. Ralph T. Smith is known to be making heavy weather of his race against Adlai Stevenson Jr. Fewer people have spotted the danger to Sen. Charles Goodell in New York. But in Rep. Richard Ottinger, the Democrats are offering Goodell very serious competition. Great numbers of upstate New York Republicans are also far from pleased by the turnout strategy Goodell has followed.

### Magic Number

If these two Republican seats are lost, the Republicans will have to pick up nine other seats to gain control of the Senate. The magic number that will give them control of the Senate—and thereby produce

something like a political earthquake—is a net gain of seven seats. And a political earthquake is just what President Nixon longs for most.

The desperate importance to the President of being assured of a cross-over vote by Sen. Byrd should now begin to be apparent. When the White House plan for Virginia seemed to be running on well-oiled wheels, it looked as though the President were three down and four to go on the way to gaining Senate control. The three were Rep. George Bush, running in Texas, Rep. Robert A. Taft Jr. in Ohio, and the hoped-for cross-over vote of Sen. Byrd.

That still left three more seats that the White House and its strategists expected to win (as

they still do), plus five seats where the odds were even or a little better. In sum, while Byrd's cross-over vote seemed to be in the bag, the mathematics of this Senate election were actually pretty favorable to the President.

Even then, however, it was a razor-edge proposition. Even then, in fact, the Republicans would have had to win at least two out of five even bets, and they might have had to win as many as four out of five. As it is, however, the Republicans have to try to win at least three out of the five of the even bets. And if they lose a couple of seats of their own, they will have to win five out of five of the even bets.

The mathematics of the election have thus been turned around.

## Summoning Up the Blood

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON—Debate over the pace of U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam is being aggravated by the "bloodbath" issue, which finds President Nixon and his supporters on one side and many leading war-policy critics on the other.

The question, laden with emotion, is whether an early pull-out of U.S. troops would condemn America's allies and friends in South Vietnam to massacre by the Communists.

The President believes it would. For him and others who share it, this belief has an inhibiting effect when it comes to being comfortable about an early American withdrawal.

On the other hand, various scholars as well as a number of leading political figures, including former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford and Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, discount the danger of wholesale massacre.

Many critics who share their viewpoint hold that Mr. Nixon is trying to scare Americans into supporting his war aims by drawing a fiendish picture of what would happen if these aims—"just peace," etc.—are not realized.

The President has repeatedly maintained that a premature U.S. withdrawal would lead to massacres. And in his celebrated speech on the war last Nov. 3 he dropped in the further consideration—of no small political consequence at home—that hundreds of thousands of Catholic refugees from Communist North Vietnam might be victims.

More recently, he said at a White House press conference on May 8 that "...if we withdraw from Vietnam and allow the enemy to come into Vietnam and massacre the civilians there by the millions, as they would—if we do that, let me say that America is finished insofar as the peace-keeper in the Asian world is concerned."

Shortly afterward one of the government's foremost experts on the Viet Cong, Douglas Pike, suggested that they might murder perhaps as many as three million people if the Communists should "win decisively" in South Vietnam. Whether the Communists will ever again be in a position to win decisively is, of course, another question.

This conclusion is also tempered by a proviso—"If a Communist regime in South Vietnam in fact decided to deal severely" with their present enemies. It is possible that under conditions then prevailing and for their own purposes, victorious Communist forces might opt for conciliatory policies.

Or consider another factor. Collaborating on a recent article, Les Gelb, former acting deputy assistant secretary of defense, and Morton H. Halperin, former senior staff member of the National Security Council, made this point:

"The Nixon administration keeps insisting that our South Vietnamese allies have made great progress in their own warfare. The South Vietnamese armed forces number 1,000,000, and if police and civil defense forces are counted, this adds another quarter-million. They have the most modern U.S. equipment and after an American withdrawal would continue to receive U.S. military assistance."

**In Balance of Strength**  
The one-and-a-quarter-million-man force would be left to contend with a combined North Vietnamese and Viet Cong force of about 220,000 backed up by a North Vietnamese army of approximately 400,000.

Assuming they were not totally conquered or frightened away, what would these highly armed South Vietnamese be doing while the Communists were setting out for a massacre?

In large part Mr. Nixon bases his gloomy opinion on the slaughter that occurred in North Vietnam after the Communists seized control there 15 years ago. However, Prof. George Kahin, director of Cornell University's Southeast Asian program, contends that the President labors under an "appalling misunderstanding" of what really happened in North Vietnam.

Also, Gelb and Halperin cautioned that predictions about a bloodbath can be nothing more than speculation and hence could prove false. (This admonition is strengthened by the variance between the Rand Corp. prediction of at least 100,000 executions and the President's estimate of "millions.")

Another who challenges Mr. Nixon's dire forecast is Clifford. Writing in a recent issue of Life magazine, he said: "When it becomes apparent that the Americans are in fact leaving, all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement."

Along this line Richard J.

## Backing Into the Future

By David S. Broder

HARTFORD, Conn.—At the Democratic state convention here last weekend, a pair of dissident party leaders were discussing the qualifications the organization was seeking in the candidate for secretary of state.

"I hear," said one, "they're looking for a Jewish woman who speaks Polish and has a Negro son."

"No," said the other. "You've got it wrong. It's got to be a Polish-Jewish woman who speaks Negro. They're rebarbating them in saying, 'Fess the watermelon, baby.'"

Ethnic ticket-balancing is nothing new in the polyglot politics of Connecticut and other New England states, of course. But in the naked form that was practiced here last weekend, it seemed yet another measure of the palatial distance between the "old politics" of balanced tickets and the leadership needs of the nation today.

Looked at from another viewpoint, however, the "ethnic game" may reveal something of the doctrinaire devotion of "new politics" find uncomfortable to acknowledge. At a time when every sensible person knows this country is suffering from a shortage of competent, credible leaders at all levels of government, it seems almost obscene to choose candidates on the basis of their racial, religious or nationality backgrounds.

Nonetheless, party leaders in most of the Eastern states are preoccupied this year, not with the qualifications of their candidates, but with their surnames and ethnic identifications.

The Connecticut Democratic leaders rejected in the lovely symphony of the ticket that endorsed an Italian-American for governor, Irishmen for senator, lieutenant governor and attorney general, a Negro for treasurer, a Pole for auditor and—sure enough—a Jewish woman for secretary of state.

Since the Republicans the previous week neglected to put either a Pole or a Negro on their tickets, the old hands assumed the Democrats have scored a master stroke. Next door in Massachusetts, the Republicans fear they have made a serious error by picking an "all-blue" slate of Yankee Protestants for governor, lieutenant governor and senator. Bay State Democrats have a hunch that the same error will be no Italian name on the state ticket unless Frank Bellotti scores an upset victory in the gubernatorial primary.

In New York, last week's primary gave the Democrats a state ticket composed of five Jews and a Negro, which is nobody's idea of a balanced slate. In Pennsylvania and Ohio wealthy Jewish businessmen captured the nominations for gov-

ernor and senator, and now party leaders in all three states fear a voter backlash.

Why this continued preoccupation with seemingly irrelevant ethnic considerations? It would be easy—but erroneous—to blame it on the antiquated thinking of the old-style political bosses, like Connecticut's John Bailey.

What Bailey and his kind know is that those primitive tribal loyalties—the kinship feeling with a member of the same religion, nationality or race—are hardly less powerful in the Age of Aquarius than they were at the height of the immigrant tide.

Indeed, in a period of massive alienation from government, such "irrational" ties may be the strongest that exist between the citizens and their rulers.

The political parties have always played on tribal loyalties. What is critical is whether they use them to exacerbate the differences between groups or (to coin a phrase) to bring us together.

In 1960, John Kennedy could say, "I am not a Catholic candidate for President; I am the Democratic candidate." And he won votes from hard-shell Baptist Southern Democrats, who never could have backed him as a Catholic New Englander.

In this way, his support was translated from the narrow and divisive level of his ethnic-religious background to the broader frame of his party. And in that transformation, his election became, not just the victory of one tribe over another, but a mandate for a certain kind of policy and program, which the Democrats as a party had adopted.

Now, the theorists of the "new politics" regard the parties not as essential coalition-building devices, but as barriers between the "people" and "right policies." Remove the parties (or weaken their leadership and discipline) and the people will make the government responsive, they argue.

Well, the parties have been weakened plenty in recent years, particularly the Democratic party, and it is not at all clear that the result is what the "new politics" reformers expected.

Instead of elevating us to a new plane of issue-oriented direct democracy, it may sweep us backward toward the primitive brutality of tribal politics.

When voters lose the habit of identifying themselves as Republicans or Democrats, they may not, as the reformers hoped, begin to think of themselves as conservatives or liberals, or even hawk or doves. They may instead view electoral politics as a power struggle between Italians and Irish, Catholics and Yankees or blacks and whites. And that we could do without.

## Letters

### Mideast and Rhineland

In your June 17 issue Mr. Joseph Alsop, who is a very smart columnist, compares the Russian infiltration in the Middle East with Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhine-

land in 1935. It reads: "...an event transforming every future prospect. The Soviet injection of Russian troops and pilots into the Middle Eastern war is quite on a par with the Rhineland's reoccupation."

Everybody knows that the Treaty of Versailles contained a series of blunders and that the demilitarization of the Rhineland was only made with a view to offering security to France. Far be it from me to endorse Hitler's measures. But, however, plain is the reoccupation of the Rhineland by the German Army was only a natural issue from Germany's national viewpoint, at least to recover sovereignty over its own land.

France and Germany are direct and natural neighbors, who have been living as such for many, many centuries. They have been involved in so many wars against each other. What under the canopy of heaven—has Israel again got to do here, and how could a similarity be drawn between such a historical context? Hardly over a score of years ago Israel was not yet born. It is rather difficult to follow Mr. Alsop's reasoning.

IBRAHIM NACCACHE.

Beirut.

### No Kidding

Although many of them are over 25 years of age, sympathetic news reports continue to call student rioters "the kids." If those old pothead rock-throwers are still kids, when, one wonders, will they ever become men with a sense of responsibility?

STEPHEN MADDERICK.

Claumont, 92, France.

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Algeria (air).....	18.00	10.50	54.00	31.50	15.75
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Belgium (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Ceylon (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Cyprus (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
France (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Germany (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Greece (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
India (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Iran (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Israel (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Italy (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Japan (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Lebanon (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Luxembourg (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Morocco (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Norway (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Pakistan (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Portugal (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
South Africa (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Spain (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Sweden (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Switzerland (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
Turkey (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
U.S.A. (air).....	24.00	14.00	72.00	42.00	21.00
U.S.A. (surface).....	12.00	7.00	36.00	21.00	10.50
U.S.A. (surface).....	12.00	7.00	36.00	21.00	10.50







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High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chge

[illegible]

## Market Summary

[illegible]

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

[illegible]

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200



## Bank Stocks

## Bank Stocks

## Bank Stocks

Bank of Am. S.F.		Bid.	Asked	Bid
Fidelity Tr.		\$1- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$2- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$2- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
First Chicago Corp.		60	58	65
First Nat. Boston		60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
U.S. Trust Co.		51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	51
*S-dividend.				

European Markets	
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)	
<b>Amsterdam</b>	
AACIO .....	76.80
Algem.Bank .....	
Amst.Rubb. ....	37.50
Bliffln .....	
Fokker .....	
Hedraat .....	
Holland-Am. ....	
K.L.M. ....	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ned. Kabel .....	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Philips news .....	58.40
Royal Dutch .....	207.60
Soc. Indus. ....	127.40
Veritas .....	65
<b>Brussels</b>	
Arbelo .....	3.90
Asst. d'Almne .....	2.00
Cock-Cugres .....	1.20
Electrobel .....	4.70
Lambert .....	1.50
Petrofina .....	2.30
Ph.Gevaert .....	1.50
Soc. Indus. ....	12.60
Uniminire .....	65
<b>Düsseldorf</b>	
AEG .....	172.50
Ang. Teleph. ....	62.50
BASF .....	161
Beier .....	141.80
Cock-Cugres .....	1.20
Com.Gemini .....	144.30
Conrad .....	116
Daimler-Benz .....	135
Datt-Bank .....	257.40
E.ON .....	164
Ges. Bergw. ....	67
Hoechst .....	71.30
Karstadt .....	275
Kaufhof .....	215.10
KHD .....	143
Luftansa .....	67
Mannesmann .....	165.50
Metallgesellschaft .....	425
Reichsbank .....	121.30
RWE .....	149.50
Siemens .....	151.80
Volkswagen .....	246
Veba .....	147.10
<b>London</b>	
Anglo-Afric. ....	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Anglo-Amern. ....	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bancry Bank .....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Barclays .....	40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Boswell .....	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brit.Am.Tob. ....	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brit.Dynon .....	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brit. Petrol. ....	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brit.Yulex .....	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Chartered .....	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Consolidated .....	54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Dagbonair .....	210 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
De Beers Def. ....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Deas Rec. ....	50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Denham .....	244 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Distillers .....	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Emile Ind. ....	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ensign .....	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Finch .....	118 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
GENC .....	207 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Glaxo .....	75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Gl. Ind. S. ....	56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Gulfstream .....	264 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Harvey-Sidd. ....	35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Hudson Bay .....	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ipswich .....	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
ITS Mgt. Inc. ....	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>Mari-Span</b>	55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
MetaI Bore .....	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Nicklas .....	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rank-Ors .....	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rhonecna .....	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
RandWind .....	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Royce-Royce .....	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Royce-Dutch .....	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
R. L. ....	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Shell .....	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Tube Invest. ....	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
West Held. ....	197 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Vickers .....	24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Wart. S. ....	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
West Delph. ....	63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
West Drift .....	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Westfield .....	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Wool Ath. ....	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Woo Wm .....	147 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>Milan</b>	
Fiat .....	2.64
Finsider .....	615
Generali .....	
Industria .....	162 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
La Rinas .....	
Alentide .....	787
Olivetti .....	2.370
Pirelli .....	3.218
Selenia .....	
Terna .....	
<b>Paris</b>	
Air Liquide .....	368
Béghin .....	173.18
BNCI .....	
Can Pacific .....	277.30
Holder .....	2.6
ALP .....	152.50
C.E.P. ....	56.20
C.G. ....	
Club Alaire .....	14
Cred. Comm. ....	
Crd. Lyonn. ....	30
Delmas 100 .....	114.50
Esso Ind. ....	24.80
Fr. Pétroles .....	162.80
IBM .....	1.438
Inch. Diff. ....	87.20
Intellican .....	221.70
Michelin .....	1.070
Mobil .....	256.00
Oréal .....	256.00
PathMarc .....	107.50
Pechiney .....	256
Pennel .....	227.50
Rhône-P. ....	32.18
Rht. Postale .....	242
Rio Tinto .....	260.90
Sabot .....	125.5

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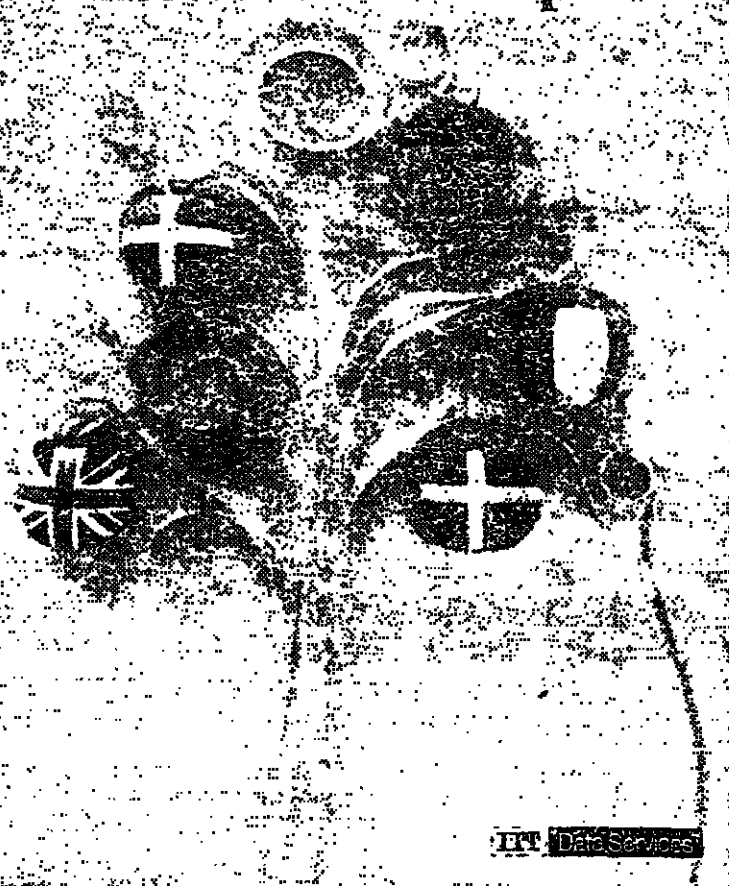
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(Continued on next page.)

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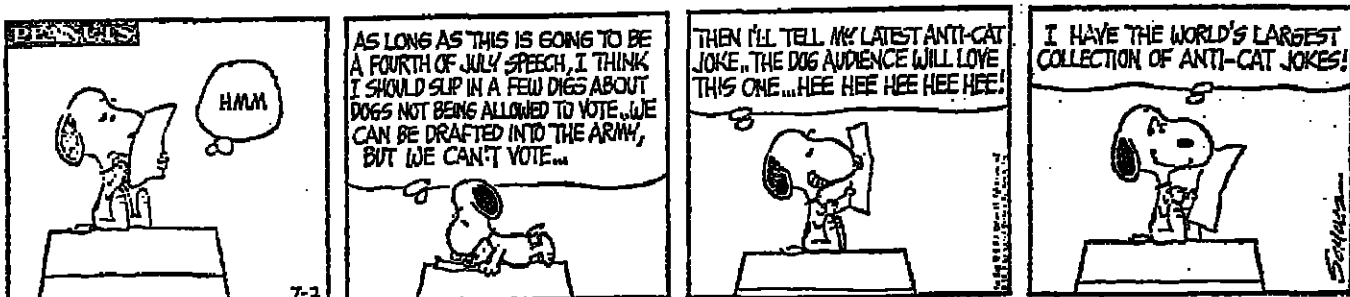
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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1969 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1968 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1967 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1966 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1965 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1964 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1963 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1962 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1961 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1960 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1959 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1958 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1957 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1956 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1955 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1954 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1953 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1952 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1951 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1950 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1949 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1948 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1947 - 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Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1509 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1508 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1507 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1506 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1505 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1504 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1503 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1502 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1501 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1500 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1499 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1498 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1497 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1496 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1495 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1494 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1493 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1492 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1491 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1490 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1489 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1488 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1487 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1486 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1485 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1484 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1483 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1482 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1481 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1480 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1479 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1478 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1477 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1476 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1475 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1474 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1473 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1472 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1471 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1470 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1469 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1468 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1467 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1466 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1465 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1464 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1463 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1462 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1461 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1460 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1459 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1458 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1457 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1456 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1455 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1454 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1453 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1452 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1451 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1450 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1449 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1448 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1447 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1446 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1445 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1444 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1443 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1442 - Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										1441 - 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PEANUTS



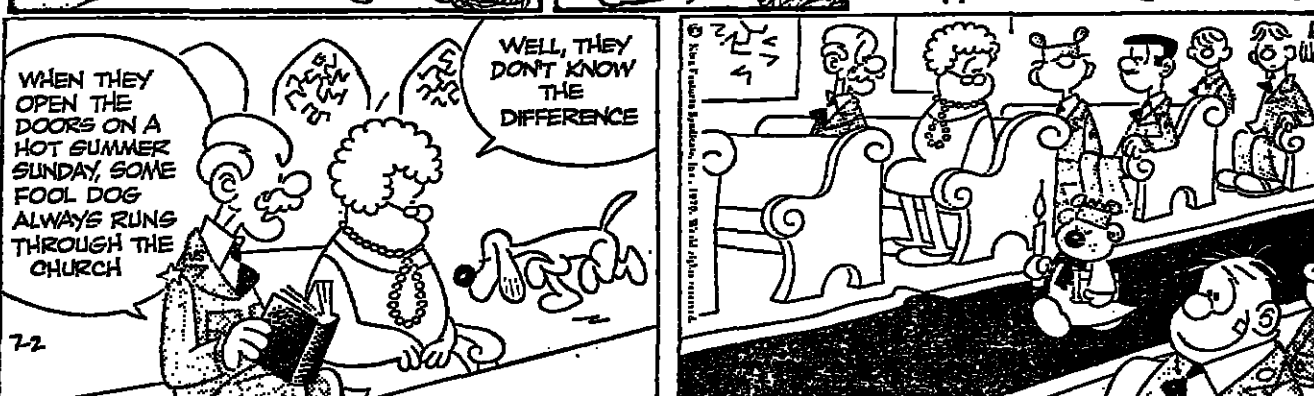
B.C.



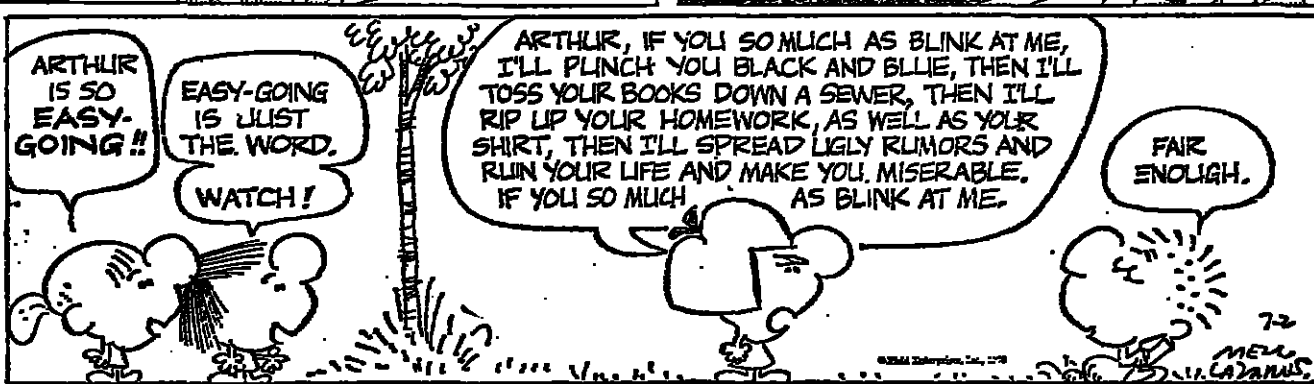
L.I.L. ABNER



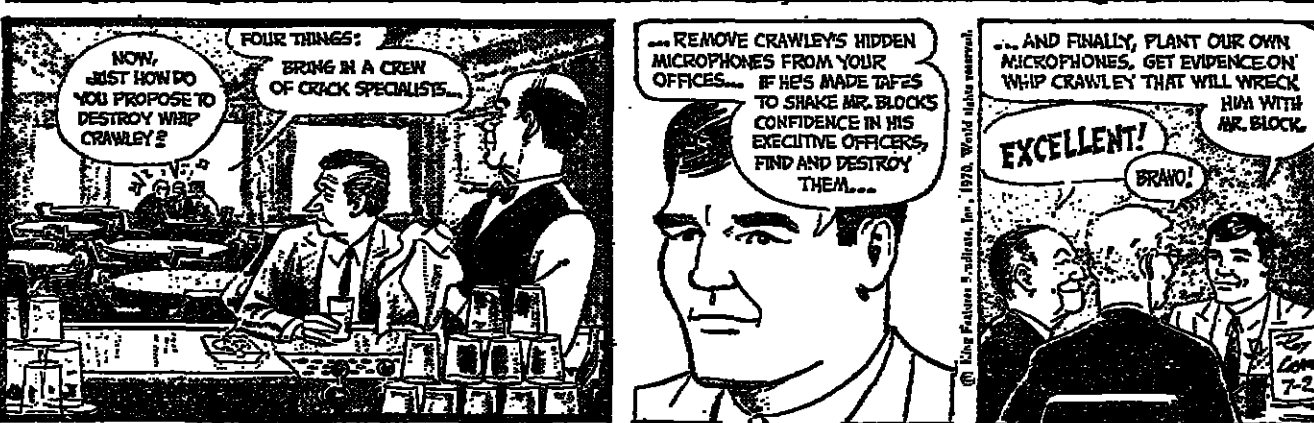
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—European pairs continued to dominate the standings in world pair championship play yesterday. The leading scores after 104 deals out of a scheduled 288 were: William Sautin and Italo Zaccari of La Spezia, Italy, 9,884; Derek Rimmington and Bob Rowlands of London, 9,783; Fritz Babich and Peter Manhardt of Vienna, 9,567; Arne Persson and Einar Fyk of Stockholm, 9,385; Jean Besse and John Collings of Geneva, 9,285.

Only three pairs succeeded in bidding and making six diamonds on the diagramed deal from the first session of the open pairs. One was the Brazilian partnership Negra Jordao and Octavio de Faria, who played the hand upside-down.

Mrs. Jordao's opening bid of one no-trump was based on the Arno or Little Roman system used by Camillo Fabis-Ticci and Massimo Dalcio. It showed a strong unbalanced hand and was forcing. Her partner's response of two diamonds promised one ace.

Brushing aside West's repeated spade bids, North bid clubs followed by diamonds. South could do no more than raise diamonds, but North was still interested in a grand slam. Her five no-trump bid asked for kings, and she settled for six diamonds when her partner's response denied possession of a king.

The artificial response of two diamonds had placed the contract in the South hand, with the strong hand as dummy. West led the spade six, and South won in dummy with the ace. He cashed the diamond ace and the heart king before entering his hand with a diamond lead to the jack.

The next move was to discard dummy's losing spade on the

heart ace. A club was led toward the dummy, and the appearance of the king from West was a surprise, but not an unpleasant one. After a little thought, De Faria made the good play of allowing the king to win. West played a heart which was ruffed high in the dummy to avert an overruff. Then the clubs were continued, and South was able to ruff dummy's fourth club with his last trump and claim the slam.

NORTH  
A 5  
K 10  
Q 10 8 6  
A K Q 10 8 6  
A Q 10 3

WEST (D) EAST  
K J 8 6 3 2 Q 9 7  
J 7 6 4 2 Q 10  
5 9 4 2  
K J 9 6 4

SOUTH  
10 4  
A 8 5 3  
J 7 3  
8 7 5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 0  
2 3 3 Pass 3 0  
3 4 4 Pass 3 0  
Pass 3 N.T. Pass 6 0  
Pass 6 0 Pass Pass

West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

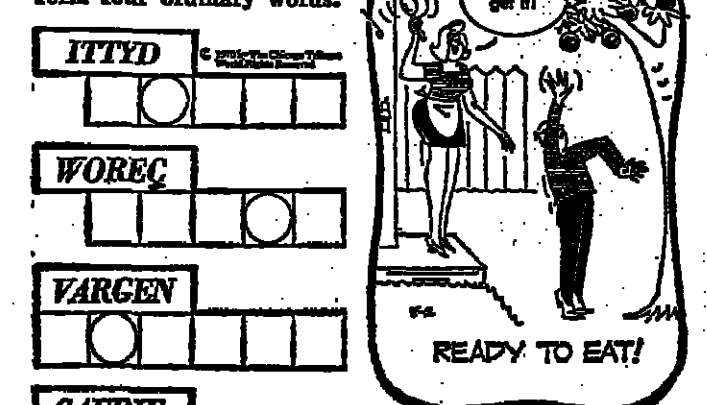
BLACK AMASS SEES  
LIVELY CRIES  
LEAR CLEMENTINE  
MENTION ERASES  
ERRID OVIL  
MAENAD ORIENTED  
ANISE GLIDE RID  
TIGER FROM CLAD  
ETHA MAIRE COLES  
RATHROBE LOVERS  
WIAN SMILE  
COMPLETES ITERATE  
NUMBERLINE ASIF  
ARILL SELER LEWY  
PETIE DEERS LAYS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow  
Jumble CROUP JOUST OFFSET PENURY  
Answer What ladies do—SCOOP SOUP

## BOOKS

## ONE OR ANOTHER

By Rosalyn Dreizer. E.P. Dutton &amp; Co. 168 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by William Hjortsberg

"I am Melissa Johnson: I am the deciduous quaking aspen." There is something magical in this line from Rosalyn Dreizer's new novel "One or Another." It sits in the core of the book like a seed, an embryo which contains all the essential properties of the mature book: feminine vulnerability, a sense of wry desperation, ephemeral sensuality and odd kind of wry humor. Like the ultimate Reader's Digest condensation, this one line captures the novel in miniature. Those who have never seen a deciduous quaking aspen will either have to take a trip to the Rockies or read the book; the latter alternative is recommended; it's quicker and cheaper, as well as being a lot of fun.

"One or Another" is a very funny book; moreover, it is both funny "haha" and funny "weird," an observation Melissa Johnson, the novel's heroine-narrator, would be likely to make herself. In "One or Another" reality and unreality are merged; the borderline between dream and actual events has been erased: shadows are indistinguishable from substance. Obviously, a novel of the interior is not concerned with plot. Mere sequences of events hold no interest. Style alone sustains "One or Another." With careful economy and wit (that rare commodity bludgeoned out of so much of contemporary literature), Miss Dreizer guides the reader through the tortured dreamscape in which Melissa Johnson finds both refuge and exile.

Bored with the right-wing, Minuteman posturing of her gym-teacher husband, Melissa is having an affair with one of his students, a sensitive 17-year-old astronomer. But he lacks Melissa's protean ability to live in two worlds at once, and when he seeks refuge on the moon, he's gone for good. He has a breakdown and is committed to an asylum. Maybe. Or maybe Melissa is making this up too, like her nursing trip to Biafra with Charles Thomas, a militant black student expelled from school because of a confrontation with her husband. As the book passes between dream and reality, between sanity and insanity, trivial distinctions such as truth and accuracy begin to blur. The reader has to take Melissa's word for what is happening; and Melissa is lost in the mirror-maze inside her mind.

In many ways "One or Another" is a proper sequel to Dreizer's first novel, "I Am the Beautiful Stranger," published in 1965. Selma Silver, the precocious teen-age diarist and beautiful stranger, is a younger version of Melissa; attracted to fantasy, sexually adventurous, fond of puns and imaginary three-line playlets, the two characters are stylistic partners. Both books share an essential timelessness. Although "I Am the Beautiful Stranger" is set in the late thirties (mah-jong,

Deanna Durbin and Little Orphan Annie code rings are all mentioned) and "One or Another" in the late sixties (the Biafran war, Sam Peckinpah's "The Wild Bunch" and "Tuz" instead of "copper" are the clues this time), they are synchronistic; all events are happening right now, inside of Melissa's and Selma's imaginations.

Geography too, has little relevance in Rosalyn Dreizer's work. Both books are set in New York City, yet Melissa's dream-journeys to Biafra and to Yellowstone Park in winter are just as "real" as her trips to the beauty parlor in the Great Northern Hotel. The important landmarks are all imaginary; confronted by the complexities and abnormalities of life in America, Melissa and Selma take refuge in the bombshelters of their secret minds.

Ever since Molly Bloom's memories of Gibraltar, lesser artists than Joyce have attempted to shoot the rapids in the stream of consciousness and promptly capsized. If talk of dream-journeys and interior landscapes brings to mind the blurry poetics of Anaïs Nin and Djuna Barnes, let me absolve Rosalyn Dreizer from any associative guilt. Kafka is a much more accurate reference point; the spare, clean style, the bizarre juxtaposing of abnormalities, the hard edges and latent guilt (Oedipus, Miss Dreizer even identifies her characters by initials: Melissa's husband is known as M; her lover as J. But here it is Kafka as interpreted by the Marx Brothers with all the prefalls and raised eyebrows intact. "One or Another" is as immediate as a pie in the face.

Mr. Hjortsberg, author of "Atp," wrote this review for The New York Times.  
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## Spain to Spend \$5 Million on Modern Museum

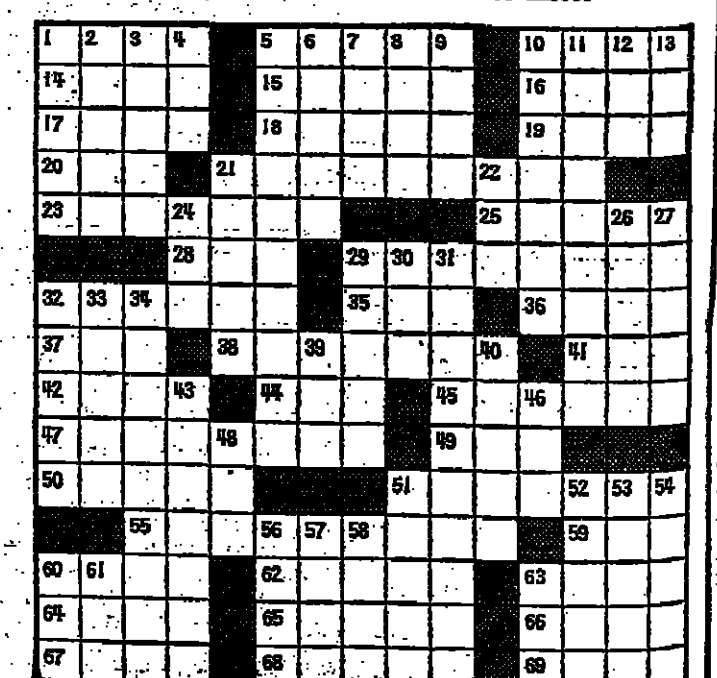
MADRID, July 1 (UPI).—The Spanish government has announced it will build a \$5 million museum of contemporary art in hopes of drawing Pablo Picasso's "Guernica" and other famous paintings back to Spain. Fine arts director Florentino Perez Arribas said construction of the glass and plastic museum will start within the next two weeks. When completed, he said, it will be the largest building ever built with these materials.

The museum will be used to display the works of modern Spanish artists. Among them, he said, he hoped would be Picasso's famous Civil War masterpiece, "Guernica," is on view in New York at the Museum of Modern Art. It was moved there from Paris during World War II to prevent its falling into German hands.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Mate out
  - Freudent
  - Remote
  - Dash
  - Cheer
  - Blank, for example
  - Pinches
  - By George, she's
  - Tops
  - Holiday time
  - Marriage bureau
  - Hag
  - Caucasian
  - Indeed: Irish
  - Certain voice
  - Wreath part
  - Inlet
  - Rembrandt protégé
  - Mold
  - Leaves in a bunch
  - Poem
  - Word of pity
  - Cereal grass
  - Moonstruck dog
  - Seventy Ave. concern
  - Hoover's millen
  - Legally prevent
  - Influencing
  - In a way
  - Stingy one
  - drop to drink
  - fly plant
  - Accompanying
  - Hair style
  - Famous duelist
  - Rush
  - Headland
  - Former spouses, informally
  - Parport
  - chic
  - Ottoman
  - Cape near Boston
  - Highway: Abbr.
  - Mata and others
  - Goddess of dawn
  - Drop bait lightly
  - Musical piece
  - Elfin
  - Campus groups
  - Ow: Scot.
  - Bakery product
  - Saying
  - Manner
  - Grieving
  - Ship stowaway
  - of sorts
  - Sudanese river
  - Stag affairs
  - State: Abbr.
  - Prefix for derailed or gram
  - Game of chance
  - Conclude
  - Scandinavian
  - Unrefined
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  - Man's nickname
  - Ex: country
  - Insect





## Taylor, Gimeno Advance to Semis

## Mrs. Court, Mrs. King Gain Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 1 (NYT).—It will be Margaret Court against Billie Jean King for the women's title at Wimbledon on Friday, just as everybody knew all along.

Playing with her left ankle taped after an injury on Monday, Mrs. Court was fleet-footed in disposing of Rosie Casale, 6-4, 6-1. The going was tougher for Billie Jean. Pinned to the baseline by the sharp-shooting stroking of Françoise Durr, she was down 3-5 and had four set points against her before beating the French pro, 6-3, 7-5.

It's official now. Roger Taylor will meet Ken Rosewall in one semi-final tomorrow. And Mrs. Gimeno will face John Newcombe in the other. In some unfinished business left over as rain stopped play yesterday, Taylor defeated Clark Graebner, 6-3, 11-9, 12-10. Leading 3-7 in the third set when they resumed, Roger had eight match points today before clinching it in 20 minutes. Gimeno led Bob Carmichael 6-1, 6-3, 1-3 overnight and got the service break he needed in the ninth game for the set at 6-4.

"My peak came up at Wimbledon," said Gimeno. "Two years ago, when seeded third, he was summarily removed by unseeded Roy Moore of South Africa. Last year he crashed and retired but in his match with Graebner this year he was dubious about entering at all."

Mrs. King was a prohibitive

favorite over Miss Durr. In all their meetings around the world as contract pros, Françoise won once in an exhibition. At first sight she seems unimposed to the game. Her grip has one finger laid flat on the racket handle, her backhand is his awkwardly from a sloop, with a drifting motion as if she were scything hay, and her second serve hangs in the air big as a pumpkin and waiting to be devoured.

The whole picture is a mirage, as Mrs. King discovered to her cost. Miss Durr can beat the stuffing out of the ball. What's more, her active intelligence tells her where to hit it. Billie Jean was off to a running start to lead 2-0 and after double-faulting to survive a breakpoint, got the third game as well. Miss Durr was getting her eye in. At 3-3 she found that she could pass Mrs. King coming up to the net and smashed a couple of shots down the line to reach advantage. Billie Jean double-faulting again to give her the game. The French girl had the next one at love and a break point at three-all ending a superb rally with a volley across court. Mrs. King buckled down and served her way out, broke for the next game, and had three set points before winning it, 6-3, as Françoise plopped a volley into the alley.

Lost Control  
Then Mrs. King lost control. She served three double-faults and had a footfall called against her in the second game, losing it finally as Miss Durr put a volley into the clear. With little Gellie shrieks of encouragement, Françoise bustled about the court moving the ball from side to side, long and short. She was three-love down abruptly went into a decline as Mrs. King found the range and suddenly was

at 5-2 hitting the ball sharply off both wings. "Five-two. I can't believe it," she said then and admitted later. Set point to Miss Durr. Billie Jean hit a forehand by her. Danger lurked ahead. Three more set points at 5-4, and Mrs. King saved them all. Her first serve was now blazing into the court, and she was hurrying up to put away the volley. Five games running for the match at 7-5. Not vintage King, perhaps. "My knee is in good shape, my tennis elbow has gone, and I'm happy about my game," said Mrs. King.

Rumors were flying about that Mrs. Court might have to scratch. She tore a couple of ankle ligaments in her match with Helga Nielsen and dropped out of the doubles and mixed doubles to rest.

Margaret played with all the speed, skill and finesse that has given her 26 major titles over the years. She had eight of the next nine games for the match.

"She didn't look like she was going to win," said Rosie. "She's tough when it counts. You must put the ball away first time or you're dead. She's got the arm."

"I think I played better today than I have for the whole fortnight," said Mrs. Court. "My ankle is numb now. It will be all right by Friday."

United Press International

STOMPING MAD—Graebner puts foot down after miss.

United Press International

ALL FALL DOWN—Roger Taylor hits the deck in winning match against Graebner.

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With the ankle heavily taped and doped with four pain-killing injections, she went on court against Rosemary Casale and was immediately put to the test.

The little Californian pulled her forward with drop shots, pushed her back with Wimbledon lobs. Margaret was at full tilt, covering the court like a greyhound. With all her strokes to order, she raced to 4-1 before Rosie got the range. Then Miss Casale was wonderful. She held service, broke the Australian to 3-4 and trailed 0-40 in the next game. Two-aces got her to deuce. She fiddled three smashes for advantage and rocketed a serve into the corner. That Mrs. Court could only scratch. Four-all now. It wasn't good enough.

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## Art Buchwald

## Running a Railroad

WASHINGTON—It's hard for the ordinary citizen to understand why a \$7 billion corporation such as the Penn Central Railroad could declare bankruptcy.

But this isn't the first time it's happened. The Larchmont, Saginaw and Tallahassee Railroad had a similar experience, and perhaps people will be able to understand the Penn Central situation if I explain what happened to the L.S. & T.

As everyone knows, the Larchmont, Saginaw and Tallahassee Railroad was one of the most profitable in the country. It specialized in bringing coals to New Castle, Penn.

In exchange for this monopoly, the L.S. & T. had agreed to haul commuters from the suburbs into the cities of Larchmont, Saginaw and Tallahassee. While this was not a lucrative business, it was the only way the L.S. & T. had for using government rights of way.

Sometime back, an executive of L.S. & T. suggested that the railroad get into other businesses just in case the day might come when nobody wanted coals in New Castle.

"What business?" the chairman of the board asked.

"Why don't we buy a chocolate cake mix company?" It certainly complements the railroad business.

So L.S. & T. took the profits from the railroad and instead of investing in new equipment, bought a chocolate cake mix factory.

This was followed by the purchase of a latex bra company, which was followed by the take-

over of a malpractice insurance company.

Every dollar the L.S. & T. made from its railroad was poured into a new business venture. Before long L.S. & T. was making greeting cards, building skyscrapers, drilling for oil and making a bid to buy the Panama Canal.

Meanwhile the L.S. & T. railroads were starting to suffer. Freight trains kept colliding with each other (the computers that used to keep them apart had been taken over by L.S. & T. a book and magazine division) and cutbacks were made in passenger service.

When pressed by the passengers for better service, L.S. & T. responded by raising commuter rates and locking all the washrooms on their passenger trains.

A citizens' committee called on the L.S. & T. offices which were now located in a 5,000-acre development known as "Sky City."

The vice-president of L.S. & T. commuter complaint department he was really working in the company's training department as an intern said, "We are sympathetic with your problems and would be happy to improve the service and install new equipment, but we need the money for a sulphur mining project we've just taken a lease on."

"You owe it to the commuters," someone protested.

"We owe more to our stockholders. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll recommend we put lights back on the passenger trains during rush hour. It will be an expense, but it will show we care about the public."

Unfortunately, the vice president was overruled by the finance committee, and the passenger trains remained dark. Meanwhile the major cash flow from bringing coals to New Castle started to dry up, because so many customers were unhappy with L.S. & T.'s service. Without cash, L.S. & T. was in serious trouble.

So they hired President Nixon's old law firm to get them a subsidy from the Defense Department. When the story broke, the Defense Department had to turn them down, and L.S. & T. had no choice but to file for bankruptcy.

The L.S. & T. railroad is now in the hands of the receivers, but thanks to wise investments in other fields, the L.S. & T. Holding Co. (which had spun off the railroad when it realized it couldn't be drained anymore) is now worth \$25 billion.

## Richard Harris

## Directs a Movie

LONDON.—The car radio played "You Ought to be in Pictures," and there was Richard Harris, patting his reddish-brown hair and daintily applying mascara. "Warren Beatty's not the only pretty one," he remarked, looking closely at the face that has been described as looking like five miles of bad country road. More music blared out of the car parked nearby. "You smile and I hear his feet," he crooned. He likes to sing on his set. He was shooting retakes in an underground garage off Park Lane.

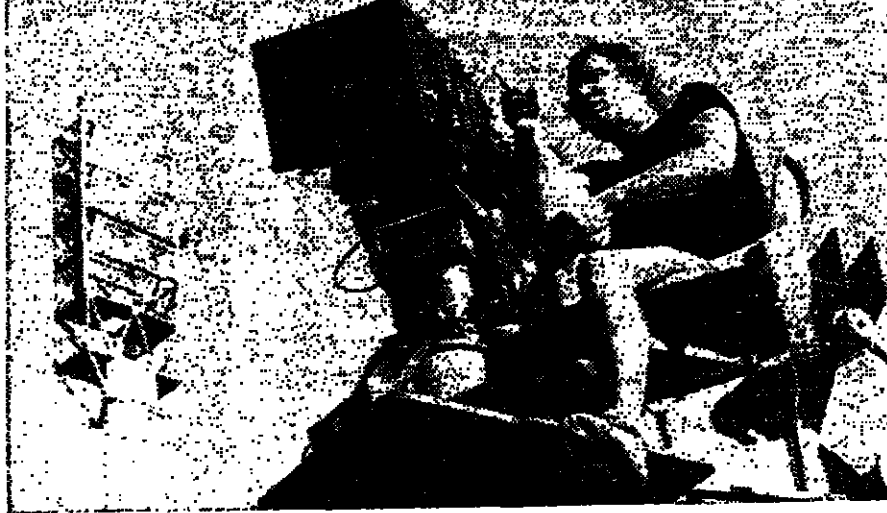
The boisterous boy-o from County Limerick whose life style has been compared to Errol Flynn's and whose acting style has been called "O'Brando," is directing his first movie, "Bloomfield," which was shot in Israel (script by Wolf Mankowitz) and which stars Ronny Schneider as a sculptress and Richard Harris as a sculptor. The movie is about a young Israeli soccer star (the Bloomfield of the title is a soccer stadium). Harris covers his pale Irish skin with suntan make-up, but otherwise plays his Israeli hero as an Irishman.

"Tel Aviv is such a mixture of nationalities, in fact there are quite a lot of Irish people," he imitated the Dublin brogue of an Israeli general he met. "We're everywhere. Except in Ireland."

After "Bloomfield" Mr. Harris hopes to direct and star in his version of "Hamlet," which he describes as a revolution, and which he would like to do in the United States. He is currently filming "Mia Farrow was to be Ophelia, but she bowed out. 'She said it wasn't challenging enough,'" he said. "I laughed when I heard it, too."

As an actor Richard Harris has an unpublicized reputation for dedication and detail. As a director, he likes best the job of editing. "KILL YOUR BABIES! That's my motto," he announced, dismissing several strollers headed for Hyde Park. The company had emerged briefly from the underground garage to picnic on a Park Lane sidewalk in the shade of the 36 bus.

"I've cut an hour. A lot is my staff. I forget it's me. If anything becomes irhythmic—is that a word?—OUT! I'm



Actor Richard Harris directing his first film, "Bloomfield."

now sympathetic to directors who cut my best."

Richard Harris began on the stage with Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop, playing Micka in her production of "The Cheese and The Knife." Other plays included "A View from the Bridge," "The Ginger Man," and his own adaptation of Gogol's "Diary of a Madman," which Clive Barnes found "one of the greatest things I have seen in the theater." In films, he first attracted attention as a rugby player in Lindsay Anderson's fine "This Sporting Life."

His screen career should have zoomed after "This Sporting Life," but nothing much happened until "Camelot" when he

became what he calls "bankable" and thus free to choose his own parts. In addition to "This Sporting Life" and "Camelot," he likes best his most recent films, the unreleased "Cromwell," "A Man Called Horse," "The Molly Maguires."

He hates Hollywood ("Everyone there is so nice") and once played opposite Doris Day. "I really believed," he says solemnly, "that that was the end." He has learned a lot from the directors he has worked for.

"A director has to be in control but not too flexible," John Huston, who was his only mistake. He's a marvelous man, probably too kind. "The Molly Maguires" is an example of a director who didn't kill his babies—it's too slow.

"Antonioni!" Richard Harris made "Red Desert" with him. "It was like scraping through hell. I hated it. I learned what not to do as a director."

Back on the set and stinging, Richard Harris was matry and casual the has sacked crew members he couldn't get along with. The crew was smiling, in fact, and when it was time to work, very nippy. "We haven't shot today," Harris sighed. "It's expensive, especially if you have no money."

## Mary Blume

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He took over the directing and backing of the film when the first director was let go. "No other director would take over without months of preparation time. It was a choice of taking a second-rate director or of closing down."

"I was terrified my first day on the set, my brain was empty. I always say there will be six set-ups, I count them off on my fingers. Then I do ten and say I've just thought the other four up. Everyone's impressed."

"You charm the hulk right off of the corn Maame..."

The producer, John Heyman, strolled over. Harris had crashed through his canvas director's chair and was choosing another. "How many set-ups, Richard?"

"Six," Mr. Heyman, who survived producing "Boom" and "Secret Ceremony," smiled, Harris sang.

"Born free, free as the wind blows..." In addition to acting and directing, Richard Harris has written a novel and a Western called "Dust." It's a study of violence in the consumer society. It's a novel, he is divorced, the father of three boys, and determined never to marry. "It's a stifling experience, marriage is preparation for old age." He has recorded several albums and has just signed for four weeks in Las Vegas. "I'll sing a few songs, tell some dirty stories, and probably fall flat on my face. I can't wait."

"Why do I tell myself these things that happen are all really true..." The rhythm picked up as shooting time approached. Harris rehearsed dialogue and sang out swift, soulful lines of Jim Webb.

"I am a fireman for the county..." That looks like a bird's nest. It looks like an omelette. He was talking about his hair.

"There's a big growth on the side of my head," Harris cried.

"It's your ear," his sidekick, Reg, pointed out.

Finally, Harris got up. "Can we start?" he said quietly and firmly. Silently, swiftly, everyone moved. And they started.

## PEOPLE: In Two-Man Shows

You have to read quite a ways down through a New York Times News Service dispatch sometimes to dig out the real news of the day, but the Times being the Times, you can bet your sweet bippy it's in there somewhere, i.e.,

"Richard Burton," reported the NYTimes the other day, "will return to the screen in 'Raid on Rommel,' a World War II adventure that goes before the cameras in Mexico this week. Universal Pictures' producer Harry Tatebaum said that Burton 'will not be receiving a salary or fee but will be a major partner in the production.' The producer declined to reveal financial details of the deal with the actor, whose fee for his last few films has been a million dollars a picture... Burton will portray Alec Foster, a British military intelligence agent who gets information from the unwitting Rommel, enabling Foster's medical unit to destroy a Nazi installation. The company is in the process of signing Wolfgang Pries to play Rommel as well as the other principals. Tatebaum said, 'Pretty versatile cat, ole Wolfgang.'"

Overseen last week by Henry Pleasants in a bookstore in Oxford, England, was a sign over the entrance to a staircase to the second floor: "Watch your eggheds."

A serious letter for a change, entitled "What are people for?" from an old friend who now makes his pad in Barcelona: "At the present moment, people are being manufactured by the millions, but the 'Directions for Use' seem to be missing from the package. In today's frightened consumer society, people appear to exist principally to buy ever increasing quantities of material goods and services, to pay higher and higher taxes for ends of questionable intelligence, and finally to listen to blather about peace while being forced to wage war, not only against one another but against the earth itself... What about a new IDEA: an International Directory to rectify environmental damage to prevent a world wasteland by putting filters on all sources of pollution? If you are interested, kindly let me hear from you while you are still alive. (Signed) Woodland Kahler, Marquis de St. Innocent; La Budaidera; Valdividra; Barcelona 17, Spain."

MARRIED: Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., 55, attorney and



Richard Burton

chairman of an auto-import firm, and Mrs. Felicia Warburg Saroff, daughter of the late financier Paul Felix Warburg, who was divorced earlier this year from RCA president and chairman Robert Saroff after 19 years of marriage, in a private ceremony in New York. Mr. Roosevelt, son of the late President, was divorced last Monday from Suzanne Perrin, his wife of 20 years. ANSWERED: A question from Evelyn Brandt of New Rochelle, N.Y., to Walter Scott's "Personality Parade," asking: "Can you tell me if actress Joan Collins has renounced marriage for all time?" Scott's reply: "Joan Collins, 37, recently divorced from Anthony Newley, announced recently, 'From now on I'm going to have my cake and eat it too.' SENTENCED: Warren McGill, 48, of Pittsburgh, to ten days or ten dollars after Judge Anthony Troiano had dismissed charges against him of public intoxication. McGill, it seems, thanked the judge, walked out of the courtroom, reached for the elevator button and pulled the handle of the Public Safety Building's burglar alarm instead. PANNED: Pop singer Mick Jagger for his first major movie role as "Ned Kelly," the legendary outlaw-and-tumble Aussie rough-around-the-edges, wrote Robert Ottoway in the Daily Sketch, "is as lethal as last week's lettuce."

According to a recent Ripley's "Believe It or Not," the rhytting cucumber (Echium Elaterium), when brushed by a passerby, ejects its seeds and a stream of poisonous juice that stings the skin. Big deal, Ripley. You never rode the Paris Metro?

DICK BOBACK.

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